
Acreage Living

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Cooperative Extension

Vol. 7, No. 1

<http://www.exnet.iastate.edu/Pages/communications/acreage/>

January 2001

Regional Collection Centers for Hazardous Waste

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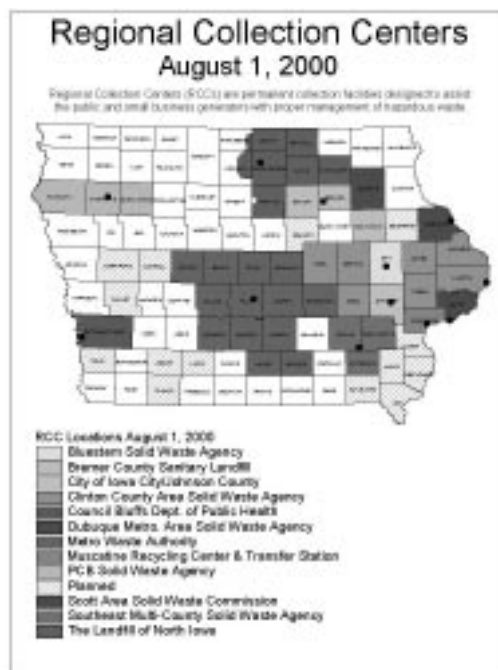
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Regional Collection Centers give Iowans an opportunity to dispose of hazardous wastes they may have at their homes or small businesses. These products may include paints, oil, batteries, solvents, cleaners, pesticides, and other materials that might harm humans, animals, and the environment. The Regional Centers are permanent sites for collection of products considered hazardous. These centers give residents an opportunity to dispose of hazardous wastes because they are available year-round and have set business hours. Also, most Regional Collection Centers have mobile units that travel to participating towns in their service area to collect hazardous waste.

Presently, 58 counties are served by Regional Collection Centers (see map right). However, residents and small business generators of hazardous waste may participate in a nearby program for a small fee. Residents in the Regional Collection Center service area can dispose of their hazardous waste at no charge. Persons interested in this program need to make an appointment with one of the centers and send a list of prospective items for disposal. Upon approval, the resident or small

business generator can then bring the items to the center at the scheduled time.

For more information on Regional Collection Centers, please call the location nearest you (see following page) or call the Waste Management Assistance Division of the Department of Natural Resources at 515-281-4367.



RCC Name	Contact	Phone	Fax	Counties
Bluestem	Floyde Pelkey, Bill Sloop	319-373-4771	319-377-5480	Linn
Bremer Co. RCC	Brett Vette	319-352-4574	319-352-2565	Bremer,Buchanan**,Butler**
Buchanan Co. Satellite	Bob Hummel	319-334-6411	319-334-7498	Buchanan
Butler Co. Satellite	Denny Ropp	319-267-2630	319-267-2625	Butler
Clinton Co. Area SWA	Chuck Goddard, Laura Legious	319-243-4749	319-242-3611	Clinton,Cedar,Jones,Jackson
Cedar Co. Satellite	Gary Crock	319-886-6437	319-886-2110	Cedar
Jones Co. Satellite	Diane Casper	319-462-4977	319-462-5815	Jones
Jackson Co. Satellite	Mark Beck	319-652-3909	319-652-3909	Jackson
Council Bluffs RCC	Glen Ingham, Tony Fiala	712-328-4985	712-328-4987	Pottawattamie
Dubuque Co. RCC	Nancy Otterbeck, Tom Driscoll	319-589-1720/319-557-1838	319-557-8220	Dubuque,Fayette
Dubuque Co. RCC	Rachel Daack-Riley	319-588-7933	319-588-7964	Dubuque,Fayette
Plymouth Co. SWA	Bruce Lancaster	712-546-6071	712-546-8715	Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista
Plymouth Co. SWA	Dennis Henrich	712-225-3749	712-225-2373	Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista
Landfill of North Iowa	Rob Kraemer, Bill Rowland	641-357-5452	641-357-3283	Cerro Gordo, Worth, Franklin,parts of Hancock,Winnebago.
Floyd Co. Satellite	Paul Augustine	800-232-3525	515-982-4289	Floyd**,Mitchell**,Chickasaw**
Metro Waste Authority	Jeff Dworek, Jeff Kaune	515-967-5512/888-603-2739	515-967-1772	Floyd,Mitchell,Chickasaw Polk,Greene,Boone,Story,Marshall, Dallas,Jasper,Poweshiek,Madison, Warren,Marion,Lucas,Monroe
Marion Co. Satellite	Pete Duffy	515-828-8545	515-842-3722	Marion
Jasper Co. Satellite	Rod Van Dusseldorp	515-792-3866	515-792-0670	Jasper
Marshall Co. Satellite	Joe Robertson	515-752-0646	515-752-4562	Marshall
Muscatine Co. RCC	Lavene Payne	319-263-9689	319-263-9688	Muscatine
Scott Co. RCC	Kathy Morris, Dan Mickelsen	319-381-1300	319-381-1301	Scott
SEMCO	Ray Griffin	319-456-6171	319-456-6171	Jefferson,Keokuk,Washington
ECICOG	Jennifer Ryan	319-365-9941	319-365-9981	Iowa**,Tama**,Benton**
Tama Co. Satellite	Bob Gumbert	319-476-3711	email only	Tama**
Iowa Co. Satellite	Rick Heller	319-628-4401	319-628-4943	Iowa**
Benton Co. Satellite	Myron Parizek	319-472-2211	319-472-2737	Benton**
Johnson County	Dave Elias	319-356-5170	319-356-5172	Johnson**
TAURUS	Leslie Bullock-Goldsmith	515-782-9419	515-782-6377	Taylor**,Adams**,Union**
Des Moines Co. RCC	Hal Morton	319-753-8126	319-753-8717	Des Moines**,Lee**,Henry**, Louisa**,Van Buren**
Great River Satellite	Kjrsten Bobb	319-372-6140	319-372-6222	Des Moines**,Lee**,Henry**, Louisa**,Van Buren**
Grundy Co. Satellite	Kevin Williams, Jerry Schoolman	319-345-2688/319-824-6967	319-345-2688/319-824-3047	Grundy**
Boone Co. Satellite	Scott Smith	515-433-0591	515-433-0545	Boone**
Carroll Co. Satellite	Mary Wittry	712-792-5001	712-792-5074	Carroll**

**Sites under construction, expected to open during 2000/2001

Build a Bat House?

by Shawn Shouse, ISU Extension Field Specialist/Ag Engineering, SW Area
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In our August 1999 issue, extension wildlife specialist, Jim Pease, discussed the benefits and common misconceptions about bats. These friendly flying mammals can assist efforts to keep mosquitos and other flying insects under control

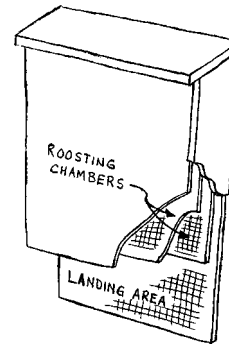
and, as my family has discovered, they are fun to watch as they swoop through the twilight sky. My kids and I love to watch the graceful darting forms zigging over our back yard against the last ruby light of a summer sunset. Okay, so you

might scoff at my attempt to romanticize a yard full of bats, but it sure beats swatting mosquitos!

For those of you who would like to try attracting some insect eaters into your yard, building a bat house might make a fun winter project for the wood shop or basement. I found some helpful hints on building bat houses from Bat Conservation International (BCI). This organization promotes understanding and protection of bats through publications and products. With the permission of BCI, we have reprinted their advice on building bat houses. BCI offers some plans for do-it-yourself bat houses, or you can also check with your local county conservation board office. Many county conservationists also have bat house plans on hand. Due to reproduction challenges, I have omitted the color map of the

U.S. showing summer high temperature ranges. If you want to see the article and map in its original form, visit the BCI web site at www.batcon.org.

Happy house building!



Criteria for Successful Bat Houses

From Bat Conservation International, Inc.

Design

All bat houses should be at least two feet tall, 14 inches or more wide, and have a 3- to 6-inch landing area extending below the entrance. Most houses have one to four roosting chambers. Roost partitions should be carefully spaced 3/4 to 1 inch apart. All partitions and landing areas should be roughened. Wood surfaces can be scratched or covered with durable plastic screening (1/8 or 1/4-inch mesh, available from companies such as Internet, Inc. at 1-800-328-8456). Include vents six inches from the bottoms of all houses to be used where average July high temperatures are 85 F, or above. Front vents are as long as a house is wide, side vents six inches tall by 1/2 inch wide.

Construction

A combination of exterior plywood and cedar is best. Do not use pressure-treated wood. Staples used must be exterior grade or galvanized. Caulk all seams, especially around the roof.

Wood Treatment

Paint the exterior with three coats of outdoor paint. Available observations suggest that color should be black where average high temperatures in July are 80-85 F, dark colors (such as dark brown or gray) where they are 85-95 F, medium or light colors where they are 95-100 F, and white where they exceed 100 F. Much depends upon amount of sun exposure; adjust to darker colors for less sun.

(Editor's note: Most of Iowa falls in the 85-95 F range, with extreme northeast Iowa less than 85 F)

Sun Exposure

Houses where high temperatures in July average 80 F, or less, should receive at least ten hours of sun; more is better. At least six hours of direct daily sun are recommended for all bat houses where daily high temperatures in July average less than 100 F.

Habitat

Most nursery colonies of bats choose roosts within 1/4 mile of water, preferably a stream, river, or lake. Greatest bat house success has been achieved in areas of diverse habitat, especially where there is a mixture of differing agricultural use and natural vegetation. Bat houses are most likely to succeed in regions where bats are already attempting to live in buildings.

Mounting

Bats find houses mounted on poles or buildings more than twice as fast as on trees, which are also less preferred. Houses mounted on metal siding have not been used. Wood or stone buildings with proper solar exposure are ideal, and locations under the eaves often have been successful. Mounting two bat houses back to back, 3/4 inch apart on poles, both covered by a tin roof, helps protect from overheating in hot climates. All bat houses should be mounted at least ten feet above ground; 15-20 feet is better. Bat houses should not be lit by bright lights.

Protection from Predators

Houses mounted on sides of buildings or high up on poles provide the best protection from predators. This may be a key factor in determining bat choice. Locations at least 20-25 feet from the nearest tree are best. However, houses may be found more quickly if located along forest or water edges where bats tend to fly.

Avoiding Uninvited Guests

Wasps can be a problem before bats fully occupy a house. Use of 3/4-inch roosting spaces reduces wasp use. If nests accumulate, they should be removed in late winter or early spring before

either wasps or bats return. Open-bottom houses greatly reduce problems with birds, mice, squirrels, or parasites, and guano does not accumulate inside.

Timing

Bat houses can be installed at any time of the year, but are more likely to be used their first summer if installed before the bats return in spring. When using bat houses in conjunction with excluding a colony from a building, install the bat houses two to six weeks before the actual eviction.

Importance of Local Experimentation

We have much to learn about the needs of individual bat species in differing climates. It is important to test for local needs before putting up more than three to six houses, especially comparing houses of different darkness and sun exposure.

Excerpted and summarized from *The Bat House Builder's Handbook*, 1996 Revision. (Editor's note: This handbook is available from BCI for \$7.95 shipping included, see contact information below.)

This information is reprinted with permission from Bat Conservation International, Inc. (BCI). For more information about bats, BAT Magazine, or membership in BCI, please visit the BCI web site at www.batcon.org or write or call: Bat Conservation International, Inc., P.O. Box 162603, Austin, Texas, 78716, 512/327-9721. For a donation in any amount, you will receive bat house plans and information about bats. Basic membership, which includes a one-year subscription to BAT Magazine, is only \$30.

Acree Living is published monthly. For more information, contact your local county ISU Extension office.

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